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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1858.

Republican County Nominations.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LEGISLATURE,
59TH DISTRICT—VAN H. HIGGINS, S. L. BAKER.
57TH DISTRICT—EBENEZER PECK, CASPAR BUTZ.
FOR SHERIFF,
JOHN GRAY, of Jefferson.
FOR CORONER,
WILLIAM JAMES, of Barrington.

For TELEGRAPHIC NEWS see Third Page.

The Galesburg Debate.

Like a whale in his "flurry," Mr. Douglas, pierced to the very vitals by the barbed harpoons which Lincoln hurls at him, goes around and around, making the water foam, filling the air with roars of rage and pain, spouting torrents of blood, and striking out fiercely but vainly at his assailant, who seems to enjoy the noble sport in which he is engaged. The victim, doomed soon to receive from the people a political *coup de grace*, strives to get out of the narrow circle which he at first described; but seems condemned by the fate which he has long defied, to yield up his official life within the ring which he has marked out. We mean that Mr. Douglas, giant as he is reputed—a very whale for strength—when set upon by a man of real power and dialectic skill, displays more painfully than ever before his utter incapacity for a prolonged and arduous fight. The poverty of his cause and the barrenness of his arguments were brought to light early in the contest; but no one supposed—not even Mr. Douglas' bitterest enemy—that, with his fertility of invention and his audacity of assertion, he would go from end to end of this great State, and mortify his friends and gladden his enemies by daily repeating the stale harangue with which he set out. To change the figure, he is a school boy speaking his piece; a ranting player, mouthing well known verse, here to-day and there to-morrow; a jester in the circus, who makes, under all circumstances, the same mock harangues, and repeats the same doleful jests. We confess our disappointment, and at the same time express our regret, that Mr. Lincoln is matched with one whose efforts do not bring into full play all our candidates' powers. The debate is getting to be a farce, on Mr. Douglas' side at least. He has exhausted himself; he is played out. His oft repeated and more frequently refuted charges, though serious at first, do not now even amuse. The stories of the Lincoln and Trumbull conspiracy, and of the deliberate Africanization of the Whig and Democratic parties by the agency of Lovejoy, Farnsworth, and Washburne; the Ottawa fraud, and that more delectable, because more odorous subject involved in Nigger Equality and Amalgamation; laudations of "my great measure," and lamentations over the loss of "my place"; charges that Trumbull is a liar and a sneak, though made piquant by much self-praise; elaborate and ingenious dodging between Popular Sovereignty and Dred Scott; the same old diatribes against the Danites; the threadbare and wilfully false misrepresentations of Republicans and the Republican creed and policy, no longer excite a smile or provoke a frown. We are not surprised that our subscribers, hither and yon, are daily writing to us to desist—to give them no more. They have learned his speech by heart; at least they could erect the frame work, and by use of epithets and abuse, supply all that memory could not furnish.

How different our candidate! He never speaks that he does not bring forward something new—some forcible argument or impressive fact, some eloquent appeal or irresistible persuasion—in support of the positions that he at first assumed. His quiver is always full, his magazine abundantly supplied. He opens the door at every debate to a bigger and wider discussion of political theories and govermental practices which bear upon the momentous question at issue. He leads the way; but Douglas will not follow. Examination of fundamental principles is not in the giant's *role*. He set out equipped only with vulgar abuse, a volume of epithets, and a never-tested capacity for misrepresentation, as the weapons, offensive and defensive, with which he would do battle. We confess his skill in their use; but they are only pop-guns compared with the batteries that Lincoln has at command, and which are doing such destructive work in the pro-Slavery ranks.

The late debate at Galesburgh is sufficient proof of all we say. In it, Mr. Douglas gives new evidence of the narrowness of his intellectual range, of the shallowness of his cause, and the poverty of his defences; while Lincoln, in bold and grateful contrast, displays such copiousness of fact and illustration, such power of logic, and such a triumphant cause, that we regret that he has an opponent who is no more than an infant in his hands. With a statesman in Mr. Douglas' shoes, capable of coping with his adversary, the debates in progress would become land-marks in the history of parties. But, though Lincoln is engaged, he is pitted against a charlatan, who never yet has conceived and uttered a sentence worthy of record. We must accept the debates as they are, and be thankful that we are near the end.

Absurd and Ridiculous.

The *Times* makes a most piteous as well as impudent appeal to the friends of the great compromise maker—Clay, in the IVth District, to support that bag of wind, *Jim Davidson*, the toady and tool of the great compromise *breaker*, Douglas, and beat Judge Kellog for Congress, who always was a staunch old Clay Whig. But the *Times* might as well whistle to the winds as to spend its foul breath trying to seduce Clay Whigs to vote for the doughface Douglas worshipper it recommends. Judge Kellogg's majority in 1856 was 1,801. This fall it will exceed 5,000. The idea of beating such a man as Kellogg with a fellow like "windy Jim," is perfectly absurd as well as ridiculous. When Clay Whigs want advice they will not go to the *Times* for it.

The Light Guard Hall Fizzle.

The *Times* describes the Douglas meeting at Light Guard Hall on Thursday as a grand affair—says there were more than a thousand Democrats present. What is the use of such notorious falsehoods? The highest number in the hall at any time during the evening, was 247 men and boys, spectators and loafers all told. They were carefully counted by two persons, for the express purpose of seeing how big a story the *Times* would tell. The meeting was a very small potatoe affair. Mr. McComas, late from Virginia, made the speech of the evening, lauding Douglas and pitching into Old Buck. After concluding, S. S. Hayes soon scattered the little crowd.

Democratic Financiering.

Some rather startling financial disclosures have just been made in Michigan. The Detroit *Advertiser* states that it turns out that while the Democrats had control of the State Government, they defrauded the University Fund out of $25,660, and the Common School Fund out of $71,703. Besides pocketing this $97,000 of public money, they cheated the School Fund out of $250,000, in the fraudulent sale of a section of School Land, containing valuable copper mines.

$6,500,000 Paid by Messrs. Dennistoun.

The Glasgow *Herald* has the following paragraph in relation to the affairs of Messrs. Dennistoun:

"We feel we can scarcely give sufficient prominence to the following most creditable, most honorable document just issued by Messrs. J. & A. Dennistoun, of this city: 'Glasgow, 13th September, 1858. Sir: We have *now* the pleasure of intimating that we shall be prepared on Tuesday, the 21st inst., and for one month thereafter, to pay the fourth installment of our engagements on general account; also, the fourth and last installment on Australian account, due respectively on 30th of June and 31st July, 1858.' Some idea of the magnitude of this operation may be formed when we consider (taking the figures as published at the meeting of creditors in November last) that the cash thus paid in anticipation reaches the enormous amount of some £1,300,000, leaving for future installments the comparatively moderate amount of £600,000."

The Joliet Meeting.

We are requested to say that Senator Trumbull and Hon. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, will address the Mass Meeting at Joliet on the 13th inst.

Republican Meeting at Junction To-day.

There is to be a grand Republican rally at Junction, Dupage county, at 12 o'clock to-day. Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin, Hon. Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky, Messrs. Farnsworth, Arnold, Knox and others are expected to address the meeting. The running of the trains is such that persons in the city may attend and return in the evening.

Douglas at Oquawka.

OQUAWKA, Oct. 5th, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The Douglas meeting here yesterday, was a feeble affair. His partizans had been making preparations over a month for a grand demonstration, and spent time and money in profusion to effect it. But the whole crowd, including women and boys, did not exceed ten to twelve hundred persons. This town furnished more than half the audience. Douglas made no votes by his speech, but on the contrary lost ground by his coming here. His remarks were abusive, vulgar, and abounded in manifest falsehoods. He repelled and disgusted all decent people by his charges and language. The people were all disappointed. They expected to hear a dignified, powerful, eloquent statesmanlike speech. But it was mere bar-room slang, low and groveling in idea, and coarse in expression. The great error that Douglas commits is, that he *underrates* the intelligence and discernment of the people. He thinks that they are ignorant and unread, and easily imposed upon by falsehoods boldly stated. He may not be undeceived until the 3d of November, and when he finds himself laid upon the shelf he will appreciate their qualities of head and heart more highly. Having no conscience himself, he does not give the people credit for the possession of any moral principle. And herein is his weakness. You may safely set this county down for honest Abraham Lincoln by 400 majority over the Douglas ticket. There is a strong and growing Buchanan party in this county, but I make my estimate without reference to the votes that will be cast by the "Nationals." Listen for hard Lincoln thunder from Henderson in about four weeks from now.

Yours for FREE SOIL.

Town Elections in Connecticut.

About one-half the towns in Connecticut held their annual elections on Monday last. As far as heard from, the Democrats have carried thirty towns and gained two, and the Republicans have carried forty-seven towns and gained fourteen, showing a net Republican gain of twelve towns.

Light on a Dark Subject.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 6th.]

The affidavit of one of the sailors of the Haidee, the vessel lately sunk off Montauk Point, throws considerable light on the way in which the slave-trade is carried on. This vessel sailed from New York in February last, commanded by a Captain Whitney, and with the reputed owner on board, one Boutelle, a Portuguese, bound for Gibraltar, to which port she seems to have carried a cargo. She had besides the captain and mate, cook and steward, twelve men before the mast, and six passengers, who seem, however, to have had nothing to do with the enterprise, as they left the ship at her first port. From Gibraltar she proceeded to Cadiz, there took in provisions and sailed nominally for St. Michael's, in the Azores, but really for the west coast of Africa, having first taken on board two Portuguese named Thomas and Viera, who seem to have been partners or interested in the voyage. Arriving on the coast, Viera left the ship with letters. After three hours Viera sent word for her to proceed to sea, which she did, cruising about for forty days, during which time she landed at an island and took in water. She then returned to her post on the coast, lay there a single day and night. The next morning took on board a cargo of eleven hundred and thirty-three or four negroes, and sailed in the afternoon of the same day for Cuba. She arrived and anchored off Cardenas one afternoon, having lost some 200 negroes on the voyage, and the same evening two Spaniards came on board and made arrangements for landing the survivors, which was effected early the next morning by two boats from the shore. The three Portuguese, who seem to have been at the head of the enterprise, then went on shore, having first paid off the hands, leaving the vessel in charge of the first mate, one Macomber, who told the crew she was cleared for New Orleans. They went to sea at once, but the next day the mate told the men he had no papers, and asked what they thought it was best to do. They left it to him. He then sailed for Long Island, which they made in ten days, and when off Montauk Point the ship was scuttled, and after dark was sunk about five miles from the shore. Seven of the crew—five Portuguese, an Italian, and a Spaniard—landed at Montauk Point. The mate and the rest appear to have landed elsewhere on the coast.

The mate, who appears to be a New Bedford man, is under arrest and likely to suffer the penalty of his crime, and it is to be hoped that the light thrown on this transaction may lead to the punishment of other parties concerned in it. If the Governor-General of Cuba had the least wish to do it, he would have no difficulty in finding the negroes landed; but for them we suppose he has already pocketed his doubloon a head, and will give himself no farther trouble.

Narrow Escape from Going Over Niagara Falls.

A terrible storm prevailed along the Niagara River on Thursday last, doing great damage to farms, and tearing up large trees by the roots on Goat Island. The Niagara Falls *Gazette* gives the following personal incident:

Our townsman, C. J. Thomas (son of Dr. A. Thomas), had a very narrow escape from a watery grave. He was alone, in a light row boat, crossing from Navy Island to Schlosser, when the storm came up. His boat was capsized, and for an hour or more he was driven by the wind, clinging to his boat. He succeeded several times in righting the boat, when it would immediately fill and capsize. He gave himself up for lost several times, yet continued his exertions. Being a good swimmer, he succeeded in retaining the boat, and finally got into it, but without his oars, and so chilled as to be unable to help himself. The boat was nearly full of water, and drifted before the wind past the head of Navy Island into the strong current on the opposite side, that bore him swiftly towards the Cataract. Fortunately Mr. Samuel Tompkins and another man happened to be on the island, and observed him. They hastened to his rescue, but the waves ran so high that they could do nothing more than to tow him to Chippewa Creek, on the Canada side. Mr. Thomas was so chilled, as we have stated, that he could not help himself, and he would doubtless have gone over the Falls if assistance had not been close at hand. He lost his gun, hat, and whatever else was in the boat, and came very near perishing. He states that when the storm reached him the cloud seemed no more than twenty or thirty feet above him, and the water was carried in sheets entirely over him. Our readers can imagine our friend's situation during this terrific gale.

THE OHIO STATE HOUSE ON FIRE.

Great Loss of Valuable Documents.

[From the Columbus Statesman, 8th.]

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, those of our citizens residing in the vicinity of the State Capitol buildings were aroused by the alarm of fire, given by the workmen on the artesian well in the State House yard. It was discovered that the basement room in the north-east corner of the building, directly under the office of the Secretary of State, and used by the Secretary as a store-room, and by the workmen as a paint-shop, was being rapidly enveloped in flames. A few minutes after the first alarm, the steam fire engine was on the ground, and was soon followed by the "Capitol" machine, both of which poured a tremendous stream of water through the windows—the steam engine on the north side, and the "Capitol" on the south.

An immense volume of smoke escaped through the two windows, followed by sheets of flame leaping up into the very faces of the firemen, making it extremely difficult to reach the point from which the fire arose, as all the avenues leading to the room were locked and full of smoke. A large pile of stationery, wrapping and printing paper, in a corner of the subterranean room, was wrapped in flames, and it was almost impossible to reach it with water.

But the strenuous exertions of the firemen were successful, and the flames succumbed after an hour's hard work. The room was opened, but for some minutes was as hot as a furnace. The stationery in the room, valued at about $400, was totally destroyed. Almost $800 worth of heavy glass just placed in the room the day before, was a total loss. Considerable painting apparatus and raw materials, valued at from two to three hundred dollars, belonging to the contractor, Hamilton Cummings, of Cincinnati, were destroyed.

Five or six hundred volumes of public documents, embracing the only complete set extant of documents from the first organization of the Territorial Government to the present time, were totally ruined. These documents were of great value as records, and it will be impossible to replace them. Their real value is incalculable, though probably the whole lot would not have sold for $100. The total loss of the State will perhaps reach $500, aside from the expense of repairing the room, the walls, windows and doors of which are considerably damaged.

As to the origin of the fire nothing is known. The doors were locked, and there was but one opening in the room through which fire could have been communicated to the material inside, which was a window let down from the top about four inches. No smoking was allowed in the shop, and it is thought to be the work of an incendiary, though what object any one could have had in setting fire to the stuff must be a matter of speculation.

Personal and Political.

A Washington dispatch states that it is the desire of the Administration that General Denver shall recall his resignation of the Governorship of Kansas, and of this fact he has been advised.

—The N. Y. *Times*, which was the first journal to announce the appointment of Mr. Preston to the Spanish mission, says he will be instructed that the object of his mission is to acquire Cuba by purchase or any other practicable means.

THE LATE GALES.

DISASTERS ON THE LAKES.

Fears as to the Propeller Montezuma.

THE PROPELLER ORIENTAL IN PERIL.

Loss of the Schooner Osprey in Oswego Harbor.

Within the past week the whole lake region has been visited and swept by a series of heavy gales...

THE CITY.

Religious Notices.

St. John's Church, Union Park, W. S. Divine services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. H. Bishop, Rector.

—St. Ansgarius Church, (Episcopal,) corner of Franklin and Indiana streets. The Rev. J. G. Gasman, Rector of the Norwegian part. The services in this Church are now held regularly morning and evening. The service in the morning at 11 o'clock A. M., and is conducted in the Norwegian language. At 7½ o'clock P. M., and is conducted in English entirely. All Church members in the vicinity are invited to attend and bring their Prayer Books.

—Second Reformed Dutch Church, corner of West Monroe and Sangamon streets. Rev. J. M. Ferris, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

DRY GOODS

REMOVAL.

P. PALMER

TO

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN HALL

KARL FORMES'

SECOND AND LAST

Grand Mammoth Concert,

—ON—

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9.

MISS HATTIE ANDEM, MADAME SCHUMAN, M. ERNEST PERRING, THEO. THOMAS, And MR. JUNGNICKLE.

First appearance of

MASON & THOMAS' CLASSICAL QUARTETTS.

Auction Sales.

BY E. H. JESSEL, Auctioneer.

JEWELRY AT AUCTION.

At 108 Randolph street, on MONDAY, October 11th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., a large and well selected stock of Jewelry in lots to suit the trade. Sale without reserve.

E. H. JESSEL, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE GROVE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

Miscellaneous.

THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO'S

Great Job Printing Establishment

The *Press and Tribune* JOB OFFICE is the largest and finest establishment of the kind in the West. It has more Steam Presses and Machinery; more Printing Materials and more Skillful Workmen than any other Job Printing House West of New York.

The proprietors are prepared to execute, on short notice, every variety of BOOK, JOB, LETTER PRESS ...

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1858.

Republican Nominations.

For United States Senator,
HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES MILLER.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
NEWTON BATEMAN.

For Congress, 2d District,
JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.

The Three-fold Endeavor to Perpetuate the Dominance of Slavery.

The charge that the North is constantly making aggressions upon the South has been uttered upon every stump in the latter, and by every Democratic doughface in the former. So often has it been repeated, that many honest, though not well-informed, men have come to regard it as having at least some foundation in truth. We undertook a few days ago, by a citation of the leading historical facts in our government relative to the acquisition of territory and the organization of new States, to prove that the lion's share had always fallen to the South—that the North had from the beginning aided in strengthening the political power of the South and in perpetuating its controlling influence in the administration of the federal government. This has been the fact from the organization of the government to the present day, and never more so than now. Notwithstanding the free States are numerically greater than the slave States, and should by the genius of our institutions have a controlling voice in the federal government, still within the last four years each of the three branches into which it is divided, has strenuously labored for the extension of Southern interests at the expense of those which pertain to the free States. Let us see if this is not so.

1. The Legislative Department has labored to this end by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, opening all our Territory north of 36 deg. 30 min. to the incursion of slavery, by sanctioning the lawless outrages perpetrated by Southern ruffians upon the Free State settlers of Kansas, by denying the latter all redress for their many grievances, and finally, by offering to admit Kansas into the Union as a State with 40,000 population, provided, she would come in with a slave constitution, or compelling her otherwise to remain under her Territorial organization until she shall have a population of 93,400.

2. The Judiciary has sought to accomplish the same work by giving an interpretation to the Federal Constitution which is equivalent to an amendment of that instrument, whereby slavery is made the common law, and its protection guaranteed in all the Territories of the United States in defiance of the will of the people thereof, or of the action of the Federal Congress.

3. Lastly, we have the Chief Executive of the nation sustaining both the action of Congress and of the Supreme Court in the premises, filling Kansas with officials and troops to force slavery upon the people, and proclaiming in the Silliman letter and in the Special Message of February last, that slavery is as much an institution of Kansas as it is of Georgia or of South Carolina.

These are facts within the knowledge of every citizen, and they clearly show that slavery, not freedom—the slave States, not the free—constitute the aggressive power in the government, a power which will not rest satisfied with anything short of complete and quiet submission to its behests.

This whole question is of peculiar importance to the people of Illinois at the present moment. Mr. Douglas has been the chief agent of the Slavery Oligarchy in bringing about the three-fold effort of the coördinate branches of the Federal Government to perpetuate its dominion. His "ruthless hand" struck down the Missouri Compromise. He marshalled the Democratic hosts of Congress on every occasion that the outraged people of Kansas petitioned for redress. He struck from the Toombs' bill the clause requiring the Constitution of Kansas to be submitted to a vote of the people. He was the first leading man in the North to indorse the Dred Scott Convention, which will be under the control of the Slavery Oligarchy for nomination to the Presidency, and, to gain favor with that body, is prepared to vote for a federal slave code for the Territories, should he be re-elected to the Senate. People of Illinois! if you desire to see the National Legislature, the Chief Executive of the Nation, and the Federal Judiciary continued as mere instruments in the hands of the Slavery Oligarchy, vote for Representatives to the Legislature who will support Douglas for the Senate—if not, vote for those who will support Lincoln.

Another Head in the Same Basket.

Another of Mr. Douglas' friends has felt the keen edge of the Executive axe. The head of L. M. Webber, Esq., P. M. at Rock Island, is in the basket, and the blood is spouting from his severed carotids as he walks about, a pitiable spectacle to men. His successor to the emoluments of office, is Herman Field, an insurance agent, and lately a mail agent on the Chicago and Rock Island road. "We are all Democrats."

Letter from Galena.

GALENA, Oct. 7, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I see the *Times'* correspondent at this place claims 600 majority in this county for Fred. Strockey, the Know-Nothing Douglas candidate for Senator in this Senatorial district. This bragging on majorities in this county by the Douglasites has its significance. It is to prepare the public mind for the stupendous frauds they contemplate on the ballot-box. At Dunleith, immediately across the river from Dubuque, the leaders have been impudent enough to disclose their infamous purposes, by resolving to give 300 majority for the Democratic ticket. This is a fair notice to the world that they intend to poll at least 200 fraudulent votes. Two years ago—1856—there were only 254 votes polled in the town, and Fremont got 91 of them. Since that time the vote of the town has notoriously decreased very much, and to give now 300 *majority* would require at least TWO HUNDRED illegal and fraudulent votes. We thank the Dunleith conspirators against the purity of the ballot-box for their timely notice. "Forewarned is forearmed." Full and ample provision is being made to protect the polls at that place from pollution, and and the parties to the proposed fraud, Strockey, indeed, will be duly notified of the consequences that will result from any attempt to play the "Kansas game."

It is said reliance is had upon Charles Bogy to carry out this fraud. Mr. Bogy is the proprietor of the Dunleith and Dubuque ferry, and a Douglas man, and he is the last man to enter into those schemes. He fully understands that the Illinois Legislature did not grant him his valuable ferry privilege in order to bring over illegal voters from Dubuque, and that if it were used in that way it might give rise to investigation next winter.

I will only add that if any of your Douglas men want to make investments in Strockey's election, they can be accommodated to any amount. Adams will be elected by *eight hundred majority.* That is the idea which prevails in "THESE DIGGINS."

Letter from Menard County.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

ATHENS, October 2, 1858.

The most powerful speech delivered in Central Illinois in the present contest has just been finished by Wm. H. Herndon of Springfield. He has well sustained his relation as a partner of Hon. Abraham Lincoln. Although laboring under a severe indisposition which was apparent to the entire audience—he held the large assembly for over two hours under his control, and round after round of applause testified their extreme delight. He is certainly an eloquent man—the most eloquent I have ever heard—and this speech, notable as the first Republican speech ever delivered in Athens, has told with tremendous effect on the people.

The centre is stirred as never before, we are aroused. The people are with us, and you may set down Cass and Menard for Lincoln. Jim Judy, our candidate, is bound to be elected, and no effort, fair or unfair, can roll back the vote which will be cast for him on that coming memorable November day. NED.

The Firefly Safe.

NORFOLK, Oct. 8.—The U. S. Surveying steamer Firefly, which was reported to have been lost, is safe at Beaufort, N. C.

GREAT DEBATE BETWEEN DOUGLAS AND LINCOLN AT GALESBURG.

Sixteen to Eighteen Thousand Persons Present.

LARGEST PROCESSION OF THE CAMPAIGN FOR OLD ABE.

New and Powerful Argument by Mr. Lincoln.

DOUGLAS TELLS THE SAME OLD STORY.

Verbatim Report of the Speeches.

An Arctic frost, accompanied by a sour north-west wind, invaded the city of Galesburg and county of Knox, on Thursday, and sent Republicans and Democrats shivering in doors. The preceding day and night had brought a semi-deluge of rain. The elements seemed to have conspired to dampen and congeal all political ardor, but the attendance upon the public debate between Lincoln and Douglas was some two or three thousand larger than the largest of its predecessors.

Until ten o'clock the streets gave no evidence of anything unusual about to transpire. The weather, notwithstanding the sun shone bright and clear, was too tedious for anything but the most explosive enthusiasm. Shortly after ten, Mr. Douglas arrived on a train of cars from the west, and was escorted from the depot by a respectable procession.

Mr. Lincoln's approach to the city was heralded by a long procession of citizens of Galesburgh, the most noticeable feature of which was a cavalcade of one hundred ladies and gentlemen on horseback. This escort moved out of town on the Knoxville road about eleven o'clock, in the direction Mr. Lincoln was expected to come. Half an hour afterwards THE GREAT PROCESSION OF THE CAMPAIGN entered the city from the east. It was about long enough, taken all together, to reach around the town and tie in a bow-knot. It marched through the principal street of the city from the east to the public square, thence south two squares, thence east and north two squares, crossing its own track. At this point the rear end of the procession had not yet entered town. Banners and devices of every description fluttered in the wind. One of them, which elicited shouts of laughter, was a painting of the Capitol at Washington, over which were the words "March 4, 1859." The Little giant was observed blubbering at the door, "Lincoln has got *my place.*"

The ceremonies at the house of Mr. Sanderson, where Mr. Lincoln alighted, were of an unusually pleasant character. In addition to the customary welcoming speech, the students of Lombard University presented Mr. Lincoln a fine banner; after which one of the ladies of the cavalcade, Miss Hurd, of Galesburg, rode forward, and presented a beautifully embroidered shield and coat of arms, worked in silk of the "red, white and blue." On one side was the inscription:

PRESENTED TO HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN
BY THE
REPUBLICAN LADIES OF GALESBURG.
October 7th, 1858.

On the other was the whole of the Declaration of Independence in a fine and beautiful hand writing. I cannot help adding that Miss Hurd's part in this ceremony was performed with peculiar grace and dignity.

Several other processions came during the morning—a decided preponderance of which carried banners "For Lincoln and Kellogg." Several long special trains came also—that from Chicago and the intermediate stations consisting of eleven cars. A special train from Peoria, consisting of *twenty-two cars and over two thousand persons*, did not arrive till nearly 5 o'clock—the engine having given out with the unexpected enormous load, some miles east of the city.

The speaking commenced at half past two in the college grounds—the platform having been erected on the east side of the fine college building. The crowd was unprecedented. The number on the ground during the afternoon must have exceeded the audience at the Freeport debate by 5,000. The weather continued cold and raw all day, but very few left the grounds until the speaking was concluded at half past five.

Mr. Douglas said:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Four years ago I appeared before the people of Knox county for the purpose of defending my political action upon the Compromise measures of 1850, and the passage of the Kansas Nebraska Bill in 1854. Those of you who are [illegible] the fact that both rested upon a great fundamental principle, that the people of each State, each Territory have the right, and should be permitted to exercise the right, of regulating their own domestic affairs in their own way, subject to no other limitation than that which the Constitution of the United States imposes upon them. I then called upon the people of Illinois to decide whether that principle was right or wrong. If that great principle of self-government be right, then the Compromise measures of 1850 were right, and consequently the Kansas Nebraska Bill, based on the same principle, must necessarily have been right. The Kansas Nebraska Bill declared in so many words that it was the true intent and meaning of the act not to legislate slavery into any State or Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. For the last four years I have devoted all my time in private and in public to commend that principle to the whole American people. Whatever else may be said in condemnation or support of my political course, I apprehend that no honest man will doubt the fidelity with which under all circumstances, I have stood by that principle. During the last year a question arose in the Congress of the United States whether or not that principle was not being violated by the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. In my opinion, the attempt to force Kansas into the Union under that Constitution was a gross violation of the principle enunciated in the Compromise measures of 1850, and the Kansas Nebraska Bill in 1854. For that reason I led off in the fight against the Lecompton Constitution—conducted that fight until the effort was abandoned of forcing Kansas into the Union under it. During the whole of the fight, I can appeal to all men, friends and foes, Democrats and Republicans, northern men and southern men, that I carried the banner aloft, and never allowed it to trail in the dust, and never lowered the flag until victory perched upon our banner.

When the Lecompton Constitution was defeated, then the question arose in the minds of those who then defended it what they should next resort to in order to carry their views. They devised the measure known as the "English Bill." They then granted political pardon and general amnesty to all men who had fought against the Lecompton Constitution, provided they would support the English Bill. I for one did not choose to accept the pardon nor to avail myself of the amnesty granted on that condition. The fact, however, that the supporters of the Lecompton Constitution were willing to forgive all differences of opinion up to that time in the event of supporting the English Bill, is an admission that to be opposed to Lecompton did not quite impair a man's position in the Democratic party.

Now the question arises, what was the English bill which certain men now attempt to make a test of political orthodoxy in this country? It provided in substance that the Lecompton Constitution should be sent back to the people of Kansas, and subjected to vote in August last on the question of admission under that constitution, and in the event the people of Kansas rejected the Lecompton Constitution, Kansas was to be kept out of the Union until she had 93,420 inhabitants. I was in favor of sending the constitution back in order to enable the people of Kansas to say whether or not it was their act and deed—whether it embodied their will. But the other proposition, that they should be punished for rejecting the Lecompton Constitution by being kept out of the Union until they should double and treble their inhabitants, I never did and never would sanction by my vote. The reason why I could not sanction that proposition is to be found in this fact, that by the English bill, if the people of Kansas would only have agreed to come into the Union as a slaveholding State, under the Lecompton Constitution, then they were to be admitted with 35,000 people. But if they insisted upon having a free State, as they had a right to do, then they were to be punished by being kept out of the Union until they had nearly three times that number. I then said in my place in the Senate what I now say to you—whenever Kansas has population enough for a slave State, she has enough for a free State.

A VOICE—Good for you.

JUDGE DOUGLAS.—I never yet have given a vote, and I never intend to record a vote by which I will make an odious and unjust distinction between the different States of this Union. I hold it to be a fundamental principle in our republican form of government, that all States of this Union, old and new, free and slave, stand on an exact equality. Equality among the States is the cardinal principle on which all of our institutions rest. Whenever, therefore, you make an odious distinction by which you say that a slave State may be admitted into the Union with 35,000, but a free State does not come in until it has 93,000 or 100,000, you are throwing the whole weight of the federal government into the scale of one class of States against the other. Nor do I sanction the doctrine that a free State may be admitted with 35,000, but a slave State should be kept out until it has the 93,000. I am willing now, I have always declared my willingness in the Senate, to adopt the rule that no Territory shall ever become a State until it has the requisite population for a member of Congress, according to the then existing ratio. But while I was willing to adopt that general rule, I was not willing and would not consent to make an exception of Kansas as a punishment for her obstinacy in demanding the right to do as she pleased in the formation of her constitution.

It is proper that I should here remark that my opposition to the Lecompton Constitution did not rest upon the ground of the peculiar provis-

Court once decided that if the Bank of the United States was a necessary financial agent of the government, it was constitutional; if it was not, it was unconstitutional; and whether it was necessary for that purpose, was a political and not a judicial question, for Congress to determine. Hence the Court would not declare the Bank unconstitutional. Jackson respected the decision and executed the law—obeyed it and carried it into effect during the whole existence of the law. After the Bank expired, when there was a proposition to create a new Bank, Gen. Jackson said it is unnecessary, improper and not needed, and I will go against it on constitutional grounds as well as those of expediency. Is Congress bound to pass every act that is constitutional. There may be a dozen things constitutional, that are inexpedient and unnecessary, and hence you would not have them merely because you had the right to do so. Now because Gen. Jackson would not do a thing he had a right to do, Mr. Lincoln is to be justified in doing that which he had no right to do. I ask him whether he is not bound by the decision of the Supreme Court as well as I. The Constitution has created that Court to decide all constitutional questions in the last resort. When they have made a decision it becomes the law of the land, and you, and I, and every other good citizen is bound by it. Yet he assumes that I am bound by it, and he is not. [A laugh.] He says the decision is binding on all Democrats, but not on Republicans. Are not the Republicans bound by the laws of the land as well as the Democrats; and when the Court has fixed the construction of the Constitution upon the validity of a given law, is it not binding upon Republicans as well as Democrats? ["Yes, sir, certainly."] Is it possible that you have a right to array your party, to raise mobs against the constituted authorities, and yet hold us bound by their decisions? I have only to say to you on that point, that I stand by the laws of the land. I stand by the Constitution as our fathers made it, by the laws as they are enacted, and by the decisions of the Courts upon all points within their jurisdiction, as they are pronounced by the highest tribunal on earth, and any man that resists those must resort to mob law and violence, and overturn the government. [Applause.]

In the evening an able and telling speech was made by Hon. Archibald Williams, of Quincy, in the large hall of the Arcade building.

LETTER FROM SALT LAKE CITY.

Interruption of the Overland Mail Communication by the Indians---Troops ordered to Protect the Mails---Street Fights in Salt Lake City---Governor Cumming Pic-Nicing with the Saints, &c., &c.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Sept. 4, 1858.

We regret exceedingly to learn that our present great, central, overland mail communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, through this city, has been interrupted by the Indians.

Last Saturday the conductor of the California mail, due on that day, arrived in this city without his mail. It appears that on or about the 22d of last month, as the mail party—consisting of but two men—were camping for the night at the last crossing of the Humboldt River, a large band of Indians suddenly came upon them and took possession of everything which they had, mules, harness, provisions, and more important than all, the mail. The men escaped with their lives by hiding, at the first approach of the Indians, in the brush along the river, and remaining concealed until their departure. They then made their way on foot to the next station, where they procured animals and came on as rapidly as possible to this city.

Immediately upon the receipt of this information Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, made a requisition, through Governor Cumming, upon Gen. Johnston for a body of troops to be sent down as soon as possible to the Humboldt River, to protect the mails and emigration from these hostile Indians. In consequence of which Gen. Johnston, with commendable promptness, has ordered two companies of Dragoons and two of Infantry to start immediately for that portion of the route to California. Companies C and H, of the Second Dragoons, in command of Capt. Hawes, and a company from both the Tenth and Fifth Regiments of Infantry will leave the Camp to-day on this duty.

It is believed that the Indians who attacked the mail were a band of the Oregon Indians who have come down and united with the "Digger" Snakes on the Humboldt for the express purpose of robbing and murdering this year's emigration to California and Oregon.

Superintendent Forney will start during the coming week to overtake the troops and visit the tribes along the Humboldt, and discover their feelings and intentions. We hope soon to hear of a definite settlement of accounts with these Indians, who have committed so many depredations and shocking murders for several seasons past upon the overland emigration.

We are informed that Superintendent Forney, upon his arrival here, sent out to these same Indians a quantity of presents as a token of his good will towards them, among which there was sent, very inconsiderately, a considerable amount of powder and lead.

It is to be regretted that it was deemed more prudent under the existing circumstances to send the 6th Infantry to the seat of war in Oregon by way of San Francisco instead of directly overland by the regular Oregon trail, not only in consequence of the greater length of the adopted route, but in consequence of the opportunity thus lost of attacking the Indians in their rear and surrounding them.

As it is, the Indians now so hostile in Oregon Territory have but little to fear from the troops, for, coming as they do from the coast, they have only to watch them and to fight them on that side, and if in the conflict they find themselves beaten and disabled, the way is perfectly open to retreat across the mountains into the buffalo country, where they can recruit their horses, obtain fresh supplies of provisions, and prepare to renew their attacks upon the whites at the first opportunity. The only way to cope successfully with these Indians is to cut off their hope of retreating to recruit, and thus finally conquer them, if not by force of arms alone, by famine and fatigue; for, these Indians, depending mainly upon the buffalo for their support, they feel perfectly independent and fearless of consequences, as long as they can obtain a full supply of it.

The Indians fired upon a party of Saints, who were cutting hay in Rush Valley, a fortnight since, and Lieutenant Tyler, with one hundred mounted men, was dispatched to the valley of Sevier River to find their camp, and bring in the Chiefs for a talk; but after a trip of eight days he returned, without having found any sign.

Our city has lately been the scene of an unusual number of street fights. In one of these encounters George Grant, brother of the late Jedediah Grant, who was Brigham's second Counsellor and the Third President of the Church, received a black eye, and has since been fined $10, and bound over in the sum of $1,000 to keep the peace for one year.

On the 1st inst., a negro and a mulatto, in the employ of Marshal Dotson—named Frank Posey and Robert Taylor—got into a quarrel, which resulted in the death of the former. Posey having having stabbed Taylor in the forehead, he immediately shot Posey with a revolver, killing him instantly. Upon examination before the Justice of the Peace, Taylor was acquitted on the ground of justifiable homicide.

On Tuesday night last, the large two-story house of Mr. Nesbitt was burned to the ground. The fire originated accidently. Fires are of such rare occurrence here that when one does break out it forms quite an event. The houses here being all built separately and surrounded by gardens, (except on the principal business street,) there is no danger of the spread of a fire, and consequently we have no fire department in this city.

Governor Cumming and lady lately visited Cottonwood Canon—the spot on which Brigham and his confederates declared their independence—in company with Brigham Young and family, and a select company of the "Saints." The party were absent some four days on this "pic-nic," and the time was pleasantly spent in dancing, singing, speaking, &c.

The United States Judges, Eckles and Sinclair, and Secretary Hartnell, are still absent on their trip to Fillmore, where they went to appoint the times for holding the United States Courts in this Territory. They are accompanied by an escort of two companies of dragoons.

There seems but little prospect for lawyers in this country, except it be in cases which arise between Gentile and Saint, or between Gentiles alone, as in all their business matters the Mormons refer their disputes and differences to the Bishop, and if beyond his power to decide, to the Council of the Church. There are many cases of damages which the Gentiles, merchants and others, would wish to prosecute, but they consider it ridiculous to submit them to a Mormon jury with the expectation of recovering anything. The Mormons object to a jury composed of wagon-masters and teamsters, and the desire to be tried by their "peers," which has been so strongly set forth in recent official communications, causes those who have made some acquaintance with this people, some merriment. The wagon-masters of the army are, as a general thing, far superior to the majority of the Saints, both in intelligence and integrity, and certainly, as a class, far above those usually found in the jury-box in the States; besides, there are many Gentile merchants who would most undoubtedly deem it an insult to be called their "peers."

Before leaving this city, Secretary Hartnell refused to give commissions to the members elect of the Legislature from this County in consequence of the illegal proceedings during the late election. This will render a new election necessary.

Col. Lander, Superintendent of the Fort Kearney South Pass and Honey Lake wagon road, spent a few days in this city during the past week. He has succeeded during the summer in constructing an excellent wagon road from the South Pass along the base of the Wind River Mountains, intersecting the old road again on Bear River. This new cut-off, besides being much shorter than the old road, is preferable in consequence of the more abundant and frequent supplies of water, wood and grass. It is probable that Col. Lander will return with his party to the States this fall, instead of attempting to winter in the mountains.

We noticed whilst out riding in this valley, recently, a phenomenon, which, we were informed, is very common in this country—namely: spouts, or columns of dust, rising from the ground as far up as the eye can reach. The one we saw was formed by a whirlwind, which gradually caused it to rise until its summit disappeared among the clouds. It appeared to be about the size, in circumference, of an ordinary hogshead, and did not vary in diameter. About midway there was a long, graceful curve in this slender pillar, which seemed to connect the heavens and the earth. It maintained its position about five minutes, and then rapidly disappeared. These dust spouts are formed in the same manner as the water spouts upon the ocean, although the dust, from its light character, rises more readily and to a greater height.

We know not whether history gives the reason why the crooks or staffs of the shepherds, in the ancient classical periods, were crooked or bent at the ends, but perhaps the shepherd boys of Utah will furnish us with the reason. We met, a few days since, two little boys herding their flocks of sheep, each holding in his hand a perfect crook. It was the stalk of a sunflower, stripped of its leaves and bent over by the weight of the flower, which still remained until it resembled perfectly the representations which we have of the classical shepherd's crook.

The sunflower grows like a weed throughout these valleys, and becomes a perfect nuisance to the farmer.

The Indians are now busy picking the seeds of these wild flowers, which they esteem as an excellent article of food. A. B. C.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The Propeller Montezuma.

NILES, Mich., Oct. 8th, 1858.

Intelligence from St. Joseph, at 9 A. M. to-day, states that the propeller Montezuma had not returned to that port up to that time.

The Murderer of a Chicago Man Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—John Dalton, accused of the murder of Alexander Cunningham, of Chicago, was arrested here yesterday. The two left Chicago on the 25th of August, in company, to come to St. Louis. Cunningham had considerable money—we do not learn how much—and some valuable personal effects. He was suddenly missing, and Dalton was found disposing of property known to have been Cunningham's.

Dalton says that they embarked together at Alton on the steamer York State to come to St. Louis, that they lay down together to sleep on deck, and that when he awoke Cunningham was gone. A judicial investigation may throw light upon the subject.

Loss of a Lake Schooner.

OSWEGO, Oct. 8.—The schooner Osprey, owned by C. Y. Richmond, from Chicago for this port, with a cargo of 12,000 bushels of wheat, was lost on Lake Ontario, within sight of this harbor, yesterday. She is a total loss. The value of the vessel was $10,000. Cargo insured, and probably also the vessel.

The captain, wife and child and the mate were drowned.

Florida Election.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 8.—The State election in Florida took place on Monday. Duval County gave a small American majority; Leon County largely Democratic. The vote for member of Congress has not yet been received. The nominees are Hon. Geo. S. Hawkins, Dem., and Jno. Westcott, opposition.

Destruction of a R. R. Freight House.

SPRINGFIELD, (Ill.,) Sept. 7.—The Freight House of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago R. R. at this place was entirely consumed by fire last night. Part of the books were saved. All the goods and six freight cars were burned. Loss not ascertained. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Wife Poisoning her Husband.

QUINCY, (Ills.,) Oct. 7.—Mrs. Scroeder, who was arrested on suspicion of having poisoned her husband, who died very suddenly last week, has been committed for trial, in accordance with the verdict of the Coroner's Jury. Poison was found in his stomach, and the evidence indicates that his wife administered it to him.

The Gale at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Oct. 8.—The wind is unabated and a heavy sea rolling. Several vessels arrived last night and to-day more or less damaged, and fears are entertained for the safety of those out.

The schooner Osprey lies on the inside of the piers a total wreck. The mate, captain's wife and child were washed overboard, and are not yet recovered.

New York State Fair.

SYRACUSE, 8th.—The New York State Fair closed to-day. The receipts of the last two days have fallen off on account of the weather. The aggregate receipts are a little under $10,000.

Paraguay Expedition.

NEW YORK, 8th.—The U. S. steamer Harriet Lane, of the Paraguay squadron, sailed this afternoon direct for St. Thomas, where she will coal and proceed to Buenos Ayres.

Delaware Election.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 6.—The complete returns of the election held yesterday shows that the Democrats have carried the State by 750 majority.

Hon. Eli Thayer Re-Nominated.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—The Republicans of the 9th Congressional District have nominated Hon. Eli Thayer for re-election.

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

FLOUR—Heavy and lower: demand chiefly for home consumption ... [illegible]

WHEAT—Very heavy and 1@2c lower ... [illegible]

WHISKY—Steady—250 bbls at 23¼@23½.

PROVISIONS—Pork without important change ... [illegible]

STOCKS—Second Board. Better, closing steady.

Buffalo Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] BUFFALO, Oct. 8.

FLOUR.—The market continues dull and heavy ... [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat dull and heavy ... [illegible]

CANAL FREIGHTS—40c on flour, 12c on wheat and 11c on corn to N. Y.

RECEIPTS for 24 hours—4,100 bbls flour, 68,000 bu wheat, 28,000 bu corn, 1,500 bu barley.

SHIPMENTS by Canal—2,000 bbls flour, 32,000 bu wheat, 40,000 bu corn.

Oswego Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] OSWEGO, Oct. 8.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat better demand ... [illegible]

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firmer.

LAKE IMPORTS—112,000 bu wheat, 20,400 bu corn, 23,000 bu barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—3,400 bbls flour, 51,200 bu wheat, 13,300 bu corn, 17,500 bu barley.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—The citizens on Michigan avenue, near Twelfth street, were very much alarmed about half-past eight last night by the screams of some one on the railway track. They proceeded from a servant girl who narrowly escaped death under the following circumstances. For some unexplained reason, certainly a very foolish one, she was walking on the railway track which runs here in the lake, when, observing the train coming, she dropped down between the sills, but unfortunately clung by her left hand to the rail. The car passed over it and amputation will of course be necessary. It is truly wonderful that she escaped with her life. Her name is Anna Joy, and she resided with G. W. Cobb, Esq., No. 175 Edina Place.

One Advantage from the Possession of Cuba.

The Albany *Atlas* (Democratic) enumerates the advantages to be derived from the acquisition of Cuba, and, as was natural for a Democratic editor, gives the following proposition the lead:

1. A large "Slave trade" would at once spring up between the *State* of Cuba, on the one hand, and the *Slave breeding*, border States of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, on the other, equal to the present Cuban-African one, and amounting, in dollars, to the annual trade of, say $8,000,000 or $10,000,000.

A glorious prospect! If Mr. Buchanan desires to retain his hold on the Democracy with the hope of being nominated for a second term, he had better hurry up Cuba.

General Intelligence.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF BEING A FREE NEGRO, AND PASSING AS A WHITE MAN.—Justice Staley issued a warrant yesterday, at the instigation of constable Wilson, on information received, against one Dennis Patrick, charging him with being a free negro, and being in our State contrary to the laws. Patrick follows the business of a stevedore, and has, we learn, been residing in Savannah about 8 years, and has always passed as a white person. He has voted at elections, and was married about three years ago, to a white woman, but had got a divorce, and then married a negro woman. He admitted to the clergyman who married him the second time, that he had negro blood in his veins. He is said to be from South Carolina, and there are persons from that quarter who will certify to his being a negro. He was committed to jail to await a thorough investigation of the matter.—*Savannah News, 28th.*

DOWN ON TEXAS CATTLE.—The citizens of Vernon County, Missouri, have resolved in a public meeting that they will not permit cattle from Texas to be driven through their county. They declare in their resolutions that Southern cattle communicate to those of Missouri a disease known as Spanish or Texas fever, which is very malignant, and has caused the death of great numbers of native cattle in Vernon County.

A BOY PREACHER.—A lad some sixteen years of age, is creating quite a sensation in Monmouth County, N. J., as a preacher. His name is Krammond Kennedy. His preaching is attended by great crowds, not by his extreme youth alone, but by his reputation for earnest eloquence. He preached last week at Middletown Point, the Washington Hall being crowded. His language is good, his delivery grave and impressive, his whole manner pleasing, while his voice is clear, distinct and melodious. It is his intention to acquire a collegiate education, and for that purpose he is endeavoring to raise funds by collections wherever he preaches.

THE CAMELS.—Forty-nine of the camels belonging to the United States are now at Camp Verde, sixty miles from San Antonio. Only one of those imported has died, while ten have been added by birth. These young American born camels thrive well, and promise to grow up equal in all respects to those imported. Notwithstanding the successful trial lately made by Captain Beale in his explorations across the continent, there are some officers of the army who doubt whether anything is to be gained by the use of camels.

THE BANK WAR.—The redemption war in New England seems to be waxing hotter. The Boston *Journal* of Saturday says that a messenger from the Suffolk Bank presented $60,000 at the counter of the Appleton Bank in Lowell, yesterday, and demanded the specie. The count was commenced, and, if found correct, the specie will be paid over immediately. A messenger has also called at the Wamesit Bank with $16,000, and demanded specie.

LOST HIS EAR.—Mr. O. B. Smith, of Marathon County, Wis., met with a singular accident. He was standing on his wagon, arranging some boxes of goods when his horses started, and before he was aware of his danger his head struck a tree, which brought it in contact with one of the boxes, taking his right ear completely off, and leaving it upon the box.

Miscellaneous.

A PLEASING APPEARANCE IS THE FIRST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.

GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS, For Softening the Skin, AND IMPROVING THE COMPLEXION. EUGENE DUPUY, 609 BROADWAY, N. Y., Sole Agent for the United States.

The object of this Circular is to give publicity to the most valuable and efficient Remedy that has yet been introduced in the practice of Medicine, for the purpose of removing every unsightly appearance from the Skin, and preserving to it to the latest period of life nearly all the freshness and redness of youth. ... GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS. The sweetest and really the most perfect BEAUTIFIER IN NATURE. ...

Agents: CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, New York. SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., " J. W. NORCROSS & Co., Boston and New York. F. C. WELLS & Co., New York. And all other Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY ADVISE THE LADIES OF CHICAGO That the STOCK OF GOODS In the store of the late C. T. ATKINSON, 78 ......LAKE STREET......78 Consisting of TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, FANCY AND THREAD STORE GOODS, Will, for two weeks, be offered at At Greatly Reduced Prices. Money must be had for them, and we ask your particular attention.

DRAKE & BRO. 221......Clark Street......221. DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS,—PAPER HANGERS, &c., &c. House, Sign and Shade Painters.

THE MORNING STAR RANGE TOOK THE SILVER MEDAL —AT THE— ILLINOIS STATE FAIR. ALSO WINSHIP'S PATENT REFRIGERATOR, And the Old Dominion Coffee Pot. Besides several other articles that may be found at the HOUSE FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT OF Thos. George & Co., 201 and 203 Lake Street.

BUY YOUR STOVES AND FURNACES —AT— 201 - - - Lake Street - - - 201 IF YOU WANT TO SAVE YOUR MONEY, For the LARGEST ASSORTMENT May be found there and at The Lowest Prices. STOVES FOR SOFT COAL, STOVES FOR HARD COAL, STOVES FOR OFFICES, STOVES FOR PARLORS, STOVES FOR HALLS, STOVES FOR SHORT WOOD, STOVES FOR LONG WOOD, COOKING STOVES & WARMING STOVES And, in short, All Kinds of Stoves EXCEPT POOR ONES And all at PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION. NO CHARGE FOR DELIVERY. Thos. George & Co.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION Company's New York and Galway Line. Steam to all parts of Great Britain via Galway, Ireland. ... AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Consignees. ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager. New York, Sept. 28, 1858.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO EXCHANGE Chicago Real Estate for the whole or a part of 100,000 feet of White Wood Lumber ... POST OFFICE BOX 2840.

REPUBLICANS ATTENTION. Now that the COUNTY NOMINATIONS Are made, pause and consider what steps to take to Secure the Election of Your Ticket. ... 111 NORTH WATER ST., Chicago. ... Post Office Box 1218.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH ALL RIGHT TO NEW YORK. Remittances Made by Telegraph. ... ON TELEGRAPHIC ORDERS. EMERY COBB, TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

NORTH AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK CITY. Cash Assets......$387,231.04 Policies Issued by MASON & CO., DOLE'S BUILDING.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD. 1858......Fall Arrangement......1858. TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO AS FOLLOWS ... WOODRUFF'S PATENT SLEEPING CARS ...

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC R. R. FOR BELOIT, JANESVILLE, MADISON ...

G. H. & L. LAFLIN, WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE, 49 SOUTH WATER STREET ...

FOUNDRY PIG IRON. 700 TONS NO. 1 CHARCOAL PIG Iron, "Indiana Furnace," for sale cheap for cash. GEO. W. PERKINS & CO.

TOBACCO.—200 BXS OR CADDIES OF TOBACCO, of favorite brands, for sale low at 161 South Water street. WM. LITTLE & CO.

1,000 BOXES CONCENTRATED Lye, for making Soap, for sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 10 Lake street.

Dry Goods.

1858 - - Fall Goods. - - 1858. T. B. CARTER & CO., (ESTABLISHED IN 1838.) Have now opened at their Rooms NO. 136 LAKE STREET, A large and elegant Assortment of AUTUMN GOODS, Of the Latest styles and Very Latest IMPORTATIONS. They would call particular attention to their Stock of RICH DRESS SILKS In ROBE A LEZ and ROBE A DUEX JUPE, —ALSO— Elegant Silks by the Yard. FRENCH MOUSSELINE DE LAINES, ... Plain, Plaid, and Printed Merinos, Together with a large variety of New Styles of Dress Goods. THEIR STOCK OF SHAWLS IS UNEQUALLED In Variety, Style or Cheapness. Special attention is given to the Department of LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, ... In Housekeeping Goods They Challenge Competition ... GLOVES AND HOSIERY of all kinds, sizes and makes, in full assortment. Skirts! Skirts!! ... NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY. TERMS STRICTLY CASH. T. B. CARTER & CO.

1858 - - - Fall and Winter Styles. - - - 1858 Dry Goods and Hats At Wholesale. DAVIS, MOODY & CO., 41......South Water Street......41. Have now in store a well selected stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS AND HATS, Comprising a very large stock of Staple Cotton and Woolen Goods, All of which will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, —OR— APPROVED CREDIT.

1858 - - - - Fall and Winter. - - - - 1858. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., (Successors to Cooley, Wadsworth & Co.) DRY GOODS JOBBERS, 42, 13 & 46 Wabash Avenue. Are now receiving a full assortment of DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC., ETC., FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE. SMALL PROFITS AND PROMPT PAY ...

NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THE UNDERSIGNED BEG TO ANNOUNCE to the public that they have established a NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE in this city, and have opened, AT No. 135 LAKE STREET, A Large and Best Selected Stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Fancy & Millinery Goods. ... SECOND TO NO HOUSE WEST OF NEW YORK. ... FREEDMAN, GOODKIND & CO., 135......LAKE STREET......135. (Between Clark and Lasalle.)

New Fall Goods. W. R. WOOD & CO., Are now receiving a choice assortment of New Goods for their Autumn Sales, ... W. R. WOOD & CO., 153......LAKE STREET......153

100 - - - - LAKE STREET, - - - - 100. New Fall Goods. A. BIGELOW & CO. ARE NOW RECEIVING a rich and seasonable stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS ... A. BIGELOW & CO.

Western Wholesale Trade. PEAKE MARSH & DE LONG, No. 59 Lake Street, OFFER AT WHOLESALE A VERY COMPLETE and attractive Fall and Winter stock of DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, ...

CHICAGO STEAM DYE WORKS.— COOK, BRO. & CO., 123......South Clark Street......123 CHICAGO ILLINOIS. Lace Curtains, Crape Shawls and Counterpanes CLEANED, BLEACHED, ... CARPETS, HEARTH RUGS AND DRAUGHTS, ... CRAPE SHAWLS, ... MERCANTILE PIECE GOODS, ... Dyed and Re-finished.

E. G. L. FAXON, 70......LAKE STREET......70 IMPORTER AND DEALER —IN— PAPER HANGINGS, —AND— DECORATIONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ... WINDOW SHADES, Fixtures, Trimmings, Etc. PAPER HANGING & DECORATING Done in the Best Manner. SHADES PUT UP AT SHORT NOTICE! All Work Warranted. E. C. L. FAXON, 70......Lake Street......70 Four Doors West from State street. P. O. BOX 1218.

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IMMENSE WHOLESALE STOCK —OF— Clothing at Retail. ... VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. Huntington, Wadsworth & Parks, 58 and 60 LAKE STREET.

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1858 - - FALL AND WINTER. - - 1858 BARRETT, KING & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS ...

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Spring Files,	Ivory Tablets,
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Envelope Paper,	Elastic Bands,
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HAWES' DIRECTORY.

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White Lead Works. L. LYON & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINT. Office and Factory corner of Halsted and Fulton streets, West Side.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods......Wholesale. PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, JOBBERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AT LOW PRICES. No. 59 Lake street.

Clothing......Wholesale. HUNTINGTON, WADSWORTH & PARKS, Manufacturers and Dealers in MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING, 58 and 60 Lake street, Chicago. 121 Hanover street, Boston, Mass.

Agricultural Implements, &c. F. M. CHAPMAN & CO., Agricultural Warehouse. No. 99 Kinzie street......North Side. Wholesale Dealers in AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINES, &c. Agents for Manny's Reaper and Mower.

Paper Warehouse......Wholesale. BRADNER, SMITH & CO. Manufacturers and Wholesale PAPER DEALERS. ...

Boots and Shoes......Wholesale. MILLER & BROWN Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS, No. 209 South Water-st., cor. Wells-st., Chicago.

WADSWORTH & WELLS, Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, 58 & 60 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

RAWSON, BARTLETT & CO. Manufacturers and Jobbers in BOOTS AND SHOES, 211 & 213 SOUTH WATER-ST., CHICAGO. Manufactory at West Boylston, Massachusetts.

Crockery, Glass & China Ware......Wholesale. CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO., Importers and Dealers in CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA ... No. 135 Lake street.

Cloth House......Wholesale. 1858......SPRING TRADE......1858 FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 81 & 83 South Water Street, Are now receiving their usual large stock of Broadcloths, Cassimers, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, VESTINGS, SATINETS, KENTUCKY JEANS, COTTONADES Coatings, Linens and Linen Drills, TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS, ETC. ETC. ...

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SHELTON & TUTTLE, Manufacturers and Dealers in Carriages ...

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CISTERNS, WELLS AND PUMPS.—THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to manufacture Cisterns, for Rainwater, Tanks for Gas Metres ... Post Office Box No. 2556. E. SMALLEY

COMMERCIAL

Commercial and Money Matters.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 8.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, &c.—The money market exhibits no essential change. Currency continues scarce, and the market generally is uncomfortably stringent. A few of our strongest banks are easy; but even they have all they want to do to accommodate their customers. Produce and other business paper is taken very generally from customers. Exchange is relatively more plenty than currency; but rates are without change, 1 per cent. premium being the ruling figure. Discounts, as usual, 10 per cent. Gold inactive at nominal rates of 1@1½. Street transactions are limited and rates nominal at 1½@2 per cent. per month.

We regret to learn that Mr. George Ackerman has resigned the local treasurership of the Illinois Central Railroad, and retires on November 1st. During his connection with the Illinois Central Mr. Ackerman has earned a high reputation as an energetic, capable railway official and an able financial officer. With his qualifications and experience, he will prove a valuable acquisition to any railroad. We have not learned the name of his successor.

COMMERCIAL.—The Breadstuffs markets still continue to droop. The Wheat market opened at a decline of 1c on Spring, and before the close it had dropped still lower. The sales, however, were limited—there being but little disposition to operate on the part of either buyers or sellers. Winter Wheat was almost entirely neglected—and a few forced sales were made at a decline of 5c on Red. About 5,700 bushels Winter, and about 30,000 bu Spring changed hands at 90@95c for No. 1 Red; 85c for No. 2 Red; 73c for No. 1 Spring; 60@61c for No. 2 Spring, and 50@50½c for Rejected in store. In the afternoon holders of Spring were firmer, but buyers would not advance above 60c.

The Corn market also declined about 1c. Sales foot up about 52,000 bushels, at 52@53c afloat for Canal; 50@50½ for No. 1 in store; and 48c for No. 2, and 45c for Rejected—the market closing quiet.

The Oats market was a trifle better. Old oats sold at 41@45c in store; and New at 34c.

The barley market was dull and holders had to submit to a decline of 5c per bushel. No. 1 selling at 70@75c in store; No. 2 63c in store. Highwines remain steady at 20c. Hides are dull. Timothy Seed still tends upward. The sales reported to-day show a range of $1.54@1.64.

Freights advanced ¼c. Vessels were chartered at 8c for wheat to Oswego; 7½c for corn to Oswego; 4c for corn to Buffalo, and 4@4½c for wheat to Buffalo.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* states that there are now in store in that city only 10,000 bushels of our Rejected Spring Wheat. As the Milwaukee operators purchased and shipped from this city, via Beloit and Racine, about 30,000 bushels, they must have sent about 20,000 bushels of it to Eastern markets to be sold there as genuine "Milwaukee Club." Operators in New York, Buffalo, Oswego and other points will doubtless keep their eyes skinned while examining "Milwaukee Club;" and shippers here, who within the past four weeks have sent forward Chicago Spring wheat had better telegraph to their Eastern correspondents *not* to label their wheat "Milwaukee Club," as is usually the case, when offering to sell Chicago wheat. The Milwaukee operators have exhibited some little smartness in this transaction. They went about it very quietly; and although it *did* appear a little singular that our "Rejected" wheat should bring two cents per bushel more in the region of the Galena Railway depot, than anywhere else, still no one suspected the cause of it till it was all over. The draymen are rather indignant that the trade should be broken up, as they made a fine thing out of it; as well as a commission merchant, who received one cent per bushel for bagging over sixteen thousand bushels of it.

THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

(From the Mark Lane Express, Sept. 20.)

The summer like weather of the past week has been highly favorable to the conclusion of harvest-work in Scotland. The general want of water, however, occasioned by the long drought, has stopped the mills in several places. There have indeed been top showers and heavy dews, which have produced a thin verdure in the meadows; but feed has become seriously scarce, and plowing has been much hindered in the heavy lands. The potato disease continues to spread, and though apparently sound tubers have been selling at unusually low prices in Ireland, before the close of the season a smart reaction may be expected. The new crop of wheat in this country has commenced with a heavy drain, the Michaelmas rent claims having doubtless prompted more free deliveries. And, as there has been sufficient atmospheric moisture to lower the condition, duller markets, with a small decline in prices, have ensued, producing some disappointment. But if larger bulks appear than millers require, and no speculation exists, such results are matters of course. The Wheat of this year, too, though harvested dry, is thin in the berry, and so more liable to be acted on by humidity, and deteriorated in value. Foreign supplies no longer press upon the trade, and the relative position of markets makes it unlikely that there will be a great accumulation of stocks. The two capitals, Paris and London, now seem to be about the two cheapest places known—the cheapness of each being chiefly determined by only moderate home supplies, and a vague idea of large foreign imports. Still no port is pointed to as in the possession of unusual stores, or as being likely to have them. All the abundance of last year was wanted. Whatever dullness may prevail for a time, stacks, barns and granaries may look very thin before the next gathering.

The arrivals of floating cargoes since the 10th inst. have been 19 vessels, and the sales made as follows: 1 cargo Sandomirka Wheat, at 45s; 3 of Galatz, at 37s. to 41s.; 3 of Saidi Egyptian, at 28s. 9d. to 30s.; 3 of Odessa Barley, at 21s. to 26s. per qr.

The sales of wheat noted last week were 119,257 qrs. at 45s. 1d., against 118,359 qrs. at the same period in 1857. The London averages were 45s. on 3,801 qrs. The imports into the principal ports of Great Britain, for the week ending 8th September, in wheat and flour, were 72,556 qrs. The total imports into the United Kingdom in August were 373,774 qrs. Wheat, 243,959 bbls. flour.

The Wheat trade in the country has ruled very dull, and on new samples there has generally been some abatement. Newcastle, Sleaford, Newark and Portsmouth made little or no alteration; Spalding, Market Rasen, Newbury, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Market Harborough, and Gainsborough were all 1s. to 2s. down. Liverpool, on Tuesday, found but a very quiet trade, without change of prices, excepting for new Irish Wheat, which was 1d. to 2d. per 70 lbs lower. Oats were firm, but meal 1s. per load cheaper. Barley, Beans and Peas unaltered; but Maize sold at a further advance of 1s. per qr., prime parcels selling at 35s. per qr. On Friday new Irish Wheat was again 2d. to 3d. per 70 lbs. easier, while old Wheat and Flour were rather against buyers; new Oats were ½d. to 1d. per 45 lbs cheaper; other grain and Maize were without change. Saturday's markets were all dull, and mostly 1s. to 2s. per qr. cheaper.

In spring corn, new oats, and beans have been rather easier, and malting barley more in demand at higher rates.

The Scotch markets, influenced by fine weather, have been drooping. Edinburgh, with a large supply, was easier for wheat and oats. Glasgow, with only light arrivals, was dull, and rather cheaper for wheat, but fine flour was more sought for, as well as new Scotch barley. Other grain was rather in buyers' favor.

The Irish markets have rather lost tone. Indian corn was in request at Dublin, but, with better supplies generally, wheat, oats, and barley were 3d per bbl. lower. The weather has been very wet at Cork, and the native grains come in poor condition. Fine foreign wheat was held firmly, and maize attracted some speculators, but oats and barley were in favor of buyers. At Waterford, farmers' wheat declined 1s per bbl. Oats and maize were also 3d per bbl. easier.

Chicago Daily Wholesale Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 8.

FREIGHTS—Advanced. The following vessels were chartered to-day:—Schr. Surprise, wheat to Oswego at 8c; schr. Queen City, corn to Oswego at 7½c; bark Danube, wheat to Buffalo at 4½c; sch. R. G. Winslow, wheat to Buffalo at 4c; Schrs. Newhouse and Huntress, and bg Young America, corn to Buffalo at 4c.

FLOUR—Dull. Sales to-day were:—100 bbls "Peru City Mills" Superfine at $3.50; 50 bbls "Harvest" Superfine at $3.75 delivered.

WHEAT—WINTER—Declined 5c. Sales to-day were:—2,000 bu No. 1 Red at 90c in store; 700 bu do. at 95c in store; 2,500 bu No. 2 Red, at 85c in store—closing quiet. SPRING—Declined 2c. Sales to-day were:—700 bu No. 1 at 73c in store; 8,000 bu No. 2 in lots, at 61c in store; 9,000 bu do. in lots, at 60c in store; 3,000 bu do at 62c in store, next week's delivery, at buyers' option; 6,000 bu Rejected at 50c in store. Market closing quiet—buyers and sellers being apart.

CORN—Declined 1c. Sales to-day were:—5,000 bu Canal at 53c afloat; 3,000 bu do at 52c f. o. b.; 10,000 bu do at 52½c f. o. b.; 10,000 bu do (screened and blown) at 51½c f. o. b.; 6,000 bu No. 1 at 50½c in store; 14,000 bu do in lots at 50c in store; 5,000 bu No. 2 at 48c in store; 500 bu Rejected at 45c in store—closing quiet.

OATS—More inquiry. Sales to-day were:—2,000 bu old at 41c in store; 500 bu do at 45c in store; 500 bu do at 41c in store; 500 bu new at 34c in store.

BARLEY—Declined 4@5c. Sales to-day were:—3,000 bu No. 1 at 75c in store; 300 bu do at 70c in store; 1,500 bu No. 2 at 63c in store—closing dull.

RYE—Nominal at 50@60c at depot.

SEED—Tendency upward for Timothy. Sales to-day were:—60 bags at $1.54 delivered; 70 bags at $1.56 delivered; 118 bags at $1.64 on track.

HIGHWINES—100 bbls sold at 20c.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork—Sales of small lots of ice, packed at $15. Mess Beef—Nominal at $9@10. Lard—Nominal at 10@10½c.

TALLOW—9½@9¾c for country and city.

HIDES—Dull. Green Salted, 7@7½c; Dry Flint, 15@15½c; extra lots of Dry Flint, 16c.

PELTS—October Pelts, 60@65c.

APPLES—Green, $2.50@3 per bbl.

BUTTER—Good to Choice, 12@15c; Common, 5@11c.

EGGS—In good demand at 13½c.

POULTRY—Chickens in fair request at $1.50@1.62 per doz.

POTATOES—30@35c, according to quality.

Albany Barley Market, Oct. 6.

There is a manifest disposition on the part of some holders of barley to realize, and prices are lower; at the decline more has been done than yesterday; sales 3,600 bu. Ontario county four-rowed, light, at 105c, 600 do good four-rowed, in car lots, 111c, 600 do do on p. t., and 2,200 do Canada West also p. t., but understood to be at a decline on Saturday's figures; at the close 100c was put upon some 20,000 bu State four-rowed, afloat, and 105c asked. Some receipts will probably be stored in anticipation of obtaining higher rates than those now current. A sale of 12,000 bu. city Malt, winter and spring, was made on 'Change at 105.—[Statesman.

Chicago Daily Live Stock Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, 1858.

The receipts to-day at Sherman's Yards were: 13 car loads of Cattle, 13 car loads of Hogs, and one car load of Sheep.

The market in the afternoon was animated, at a shade lower rates, Chicago packers being the principal purchasers. The weather is now more favorable for business at the packing houses, and in the absence of an outside demand, they seem ready to take up good Cattle and Hogs as they offer. That grade is quite scarce.

BEEF CATTLE.—Market very dull, few sales; one prime lot brought $3 15¾—the others averaging from $2.12@2.37½, with two transactions at intermediate figures. There were 300 head left over.

HOGS—Were active, with several large sales, about 1,000 head passing off at prices varying from $4@4.35. One of the lots mentioned below brought $4.50; but the market average is about $4.20. There are several hundreds left over.

SHEEP—Dull of sale; one transaction this forenoon; quite a number remaining on hand.

We quote principal sales of the day, as follows: